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AND

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

CEREMONIAL

41/108/5

Wednesday afternoon · May 23 · 1956

AT THREE O'CLOCK

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Organ Processional: *Lebhaft* from *Sonata No. 2* by Paul Hindemith

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41108|6

Induction of New Institute Members (continued)

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DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

ELLIOTT CARTER

Address: "Geometry and Morals"

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

This is the 35th address on the Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield Foundation.

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* A seventh grant in art was made possible this year through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Ames.

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(ARNOLD W. BRUNNER MEMORIAL) — RALPH WALKER

Presentation to John Betjeman of the Loines Award for Poetry — PADRAIC COLUM

Presentation to Enid Bagnold of the Award of Merit Medal for the Drama — MAXWELL ANDERSON

Presentation to Ivan Mestrovic of The Gold Medal for Sculpture — WALKER HANCOCK

Acceptance by Mr. Mestrovic

Presentation to Aaron Copland of The Gold Medal for Music — VIRGIL THOMSON

Acceptance by Mr. Copland

Organ Recessional: *Fugue and Chorale* by Arthur Honegger

DR. CHARLOTTE GARDEN · ORGANIST

At the close of the Ceremonial the ushers will direct you to the Terrace where refreshments will be served.

Exhibitions in the Art Gallery and Museum will be opened at five o'clock.

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42-2A-93

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February 7, 1956

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Just a note to remind you that you have agreed to address the Rally to Defend the Right to Defend Foreign Born Americans, which is to take place on Tuesday evening, February 14th, at 8:00 P.M , at the Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57th Street, New York.

We look forward with pleasure to your participation in this Rally.

Sincerely yours,

Abner Green

Abner Green
Executive Secretary

ftul

[Feb 1956?

birthday greetings

and with them
our fondest hopes
that this year will bring
joy and happiness to you
and a world at peace
for all.

American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born
23 West 26th Street New York 10, N. Y.

Sept 1961

birthday

* * * * * * * * * * *

greetings

to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
49 East 21st Street, New York 10, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1956

No. 728 - BARTON vs. SENTNER

No. 784 - SENTNER vs. BARTON

(May 20, 1957)

Per Curiam: The judgment is affirmed. See United States v. Witkovich, 353 U.S. 194.

Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Clark dissent. They would note jurisdiction of this appeal and afford the Attorney General an opportunity to present the Government's side of this important internal security problem. United States v. Witkovich, supra, in which they dissented, limited Section 242(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, 66 Stat. 211, as amended, 8 U.S.C. (Supp. IV) Section 1252 (d)(3),"to authorizing all questions reasonably calculated to keep the Attorney General advised regarding the continued availability for departure of aliens...." It passed on clause (3) and no other. This appeal involves other clauses of Section 242 (d), namely, clauses (1) and (4), neither of which was passed on in Witkovich. The Court, by summary affirmance of this appeal, without argument, enlarges its holding in Witkovich and strikes down two more clauses of Section 242 (d). These two clauses are vital to the effectuation of the purpose of the Congress in controlling subversives whose ordered deportation has been forestalled by technical difficulties. For a more detailed discussion see their dissent in Witkovich.

41|8B|3

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
49 East 21st Street, New York 10, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 295.--October Term, 1956

United States of America, Appellant, v. George I. Witkovich, Also Known as Juri Isador Witkovich.	:	On Appeal From the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

(April 29, 1957)

Mr. Justice Frankfurter delivered the opinion of the Court.

Appellee was indicted under § 242(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, originally part of § 23 of the Internal Security Act of 1950, 64 Stat. 1010, on the charge that, as an alien against whom a final order of deportation had been outstanding for more than six months, he had wilfully failed to give information to the Immigration and Naturalization Service as required by that section. Appellee moved to dismiss the indictment on the grounds, inter alia, that if failed to state an offense within the statute and in the alternative, if it did so, that the statute was unconstitutional. 140 F. Supp. 815. Thereupon the United States filed a motion for clarification of the court's opinion, and appellee filed a supplemental motion to dismiss the indictment, claiming that the statute as construed by the district judge did not authorize the Government to elicit the demanded information. The District Court, in a second opinion, dismissed the indictment for failure to state an offense. 140 F. Supp., at 820. The case was brought here, 352 U.S. 817, under the Criminal Appeals Act of 1907, as amended, 18 U.S.C. § 3731.

The statute, as amended, 68 Stat. 1232, 8 U.S.C. (Supp. 11) § 1252(d) is as follows:

> "(d) Any alien, against whom a final order of deportation as defined in subsection (c) heretofore or hereafter issued has been outstanding for more than six months, shall, pending eventual deportation, be subject to supervision under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General. Such regulations shall include provisions which will require any alien subject to supervision (1) to appear from time to time before an immigration officer for identification; (2) to submit, if necessary, to medical and psychiatric examination at the expense of the United States; (3) to give information under oath as to his nationality, circumstances, habits, associations, and activities, and such other information, whether or not related to the foregoing , as the Attorney General may deem fit and proper; and (4) to conform to such reasonable written restrictions on his conduct or activities as are prescribed by the Attorney General in his case. Any alien who shall wilfully fail to appear or to give information or submit to medical or psychiatric examination if required, or knowingly give false information in relation to the requirements of such regulations, or knowingly violate a reasonable restriction imposed on his conduct or activity, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

The District Court construed § 242(d) as conferring upon the Attorney General "power to supervise the alien to make sure he is available for deportation, and no

41|8B|4

no further power." Accordingly, it held that clause (3) of this subsection is to be restricted to require only "such information as is necessary to enable the Attorney General to be certain that the alien is holding himself in readiness to answer the call to be deported when it comes." 140 F. Supp., at 819-820. The court found that the questions listed in the indictment, which are set forth in the margin,* were not relevant to appellee's availability for deportation. The interpretation that the District Court thus placed on § 242(d) was derived from a consideration of its relation to the entire statutory scheme of deportation of which it is a part. The court below was further guided by the principle that requires courts, when construing statutes, to avoid constitutional doubts. "To hold that the statute intended to give an official the unlimited right to subject a man to criminal penalties for failure to answer absolutely any question the official may decide to ask would raise very serious constitutional questions." Id., at 821.

The Government does not support the questions put to the alien on the basis of the construction that the District Court placed upon § 242(d). This construction authorizes all questions reasonably appropriate to keep the Attorney General advised regarding the continued availability for departure of a deportable alien. The Government contends that the District Court misconceived the scope of the statute. It points to what it characterizes as "the eloquent breadth" of clause (3), whereby the alien is to give "such other information, whether or not related to the foregoing, as the Attorney General may deem fit and proper." This, says the Government, establishes a requirement "in the broadest possible statutory terms for the furnishing of information by the alien." And this view, it maintains, fits into the statutory scheme. In the circumstances defined by §242(a), an alien may be detained pending determination of deportability; and § 242(c) authorizes such detention for six months after the alien has been found deportable. So, the Government argues, §242 (d), though it does not authorize detention after six months, is an attempt to accomplish in a modified from the ends that would justify detention in the earlier stages of the deportation process. Our decision in Carlson v. Landon, 342 U.S. 524, is heavily invoked. If, so the argument runs, detention of active alien Communists pending deportation hearings was sustainable under §242(a), the national interest in avoiding recurrence of past Communist activity for which appellee is being deported should at least require him to answer questions regarding any present Communist relationships. For this view of the purpose of supervision support is found in two other statutory provisions: §242(e), making an alien's wilful failure to leave the country a felony but providing for suspension of sentence and release of the alien upon judicial consideration, inter alia, of the effect of release upon the national security and the liklihood of resumption of conduct that serves as a basis for deportation; and the recital in §2(13) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, that "numerous aliens who have been found to be deportable, many of whom are in the subversive, criminal or immoral classes...are free to roam the country at will without supervision or control." 64 Stat. 987.

The language of §242(d)(3), if read in isolation and literally, appears to confer upon the Attorney General unbounded authority to require whatever information he deems desirable of aliens whose deportation has not been effected within six months after it has been commanded. The Government itself shrinks from standing on the breadth of these words. But once the tyranny of literalness is rejected, all relevant considerations for giving a rational content to the words become operative. A restrictive meaning for what appear to be plain words may be indicated by the Act as a whole, by the persuasive gloss of legislative history or by the rule of constitutional adjudication, relied on by the District Court, that such a restrictive meaning must be given if a broader meaning would generate constitutional doubts.

*See end of Opinion.

The preoccupation of the entire subsection of which clause (3) is a part is certainly with availability for deportation. Clause (1) requires the alien's periodic appearance for the purpose of identification, and clause (2) dealing with medical and psychiatric examination, when necessary, clearly is directed to the same end; and the "reasonable restrictions on the alien's conduct and activities" authorized by clause (4) has an implied scope to be gathered from the subject matter, i.e., the object of the statute as a whole. Moreover, this limitation of "reasonableness" imposed by clause (4) upon the Attorney General's power to restrict suggests that, if we are to harmonize the various provisions of the section, the same limitation must also be read into the Attorney General's seemingly limitless power to question under clause (3). For, assuredly, Congress did not authorize that official to elicit information that could not serve as a basis for confininf an alien's activities. Nowhere in §242(d) is there any suggestion of a power of broad supervision like unto that over a probationer. When Congress did want to deal with the far-flung interest of national security or the general undesirable conduct of alines, it gave clear indication of this purpose, as in §242(e). In providing for the release of aliens convicted of wilful failure to depart, that subsection specifically requires courts to inquire into both the effect of the alien's release upon national security and the liklihood of his continued undesirable conduct.

The legislative history likewise counsels confinement of the mere words to the general purpose of the legislative scheme of which clause (d) is a part, namely,the actual deportation of certain undesirable classes of aliens. Section 242(d), as it was reported by the House Judiciary Committee and passed by the House in 1949, was in its present state in all but one significant respect. It provided for indefinite detention of any alien who wilfully failed to comply with the regulations, to appear, to give information or to submit to medical examination, or who knowingly gave false information or violated a reasonable restriction upon his activity. H. R. Rep. No. 1192, 81st Cong., 1st Sess., pp. 2-3. The report of the House Committee, although in several places focusing only upon availability for deportation, does indicate concern over the threat to the national interest represented by undesirable but undeportable aliens. The Senate Judiciary Committee, while sharing the desire of the House to control the activities of such aliens, substituted for the House bill's detention provision the imposition of criminal penalties for failure to comply with the conditions of supervision. The report of the Senate Committee significantly states the reason for the change: "This provision in the bill as it passed the House of Representatives appears to present a constitutional question." S. Rep. No. 2239, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., p. 8. This history, although suggesting a desire to exercise continuing control over the activities as well as the availability of undeportable aliens, shows a strong congressional unwillingness to enact legislation that may subject the Attorney General's supervisory powers to constitutional challenge.

Acceptance of the interpretation of §242(d) urged by the Government would raise doubts as to the statute's validity. By construing the Act to confer power on the Attorney General and his agents to inquire into matters that go beyond assuring an alien's availability for deportation we would, at the very least, open up the question of the extent to which an administrative officer may inhibit deportable aliens from renewing activities that subjected them to deportation. See 70 Harv. L. Rev. 718. This is not Carlson v. Landon, supra, where the question was whether an alien could be detained during the customarily brief period pending determination of deportability. Contrariwise, and as the Senate and House Committees recognized in passing on §242(d), supervision of the undeported alien may be a lifetime problem. In these circumstances, issues touching liberties that the Constitution safeguards, even for an alien "person," would fairly be raised on the Government's view of the statute.

The path of constitutional concern in this situation is clear.

> "When the validity of an act of the Congress is drawn in question, and even if a serious doubt of constitutionality is raised, it is a cardinal principle that this Court will first ascertain whether a construction of the statute is fairly possible by which the question may be avoided." Crowell v. Benson, 285 U.S. 22, 62.

See also cases cited in the concurring opinion of Mr. Justice Brandeis in Ashwander v. Tennessee Valley Authority, 297 U.S. 288, 348, note 8.

Section 242(d) is part of a legislative scheme designed to govern and to expedite the deportation of undesirable aliens, and clause (3) must be placed in the context of that scheme. As the District Court held and as our own examination of the Act confirms, it is a permissible and therefore an appropriate construction to limit the statute to authroizing all questions reasonably calculated to keep the Attorney General advised regarding the continued availability for departure of aliens whose deportation is overdue. Accordingly, the judgment of the District Court is

Affirmed.

Mr. Justice Whittaker took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.

*"(a) Q. Do you subscribe to the Daily Worker?
"(b) Q. Mr. Witkovich, can you read in any other language other than Slovene and English?
"(c) Q. Since the order of supervision was entered on March 4, 1954, have you at any time visited the office of the 'Narodny Glasnik,' 1413 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois?
"(d) Q. Since the order of supervision was entered on March 4, 1954, Mr. Witkovich, have you ever visited the offices of the Bohemian publication 'nova Dova' or the Slovakian publication 'ludovy noviny,' 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois?
"(e) Q. Do you know the editor of the 'Narodni Glasnik'?
"(f) Q. Do you know Leo Fisher?
"(g) Q. Do you know Anton Minerich?
"(h) Q. Do you know Nick Rajkovich?
"(i) Q. Do you know Arsenio Bartl?
"(j) Q. Do you know John Zuskar?
"(k) Q. Do you know Calvin Brook?
"(l) Q. Since the order of deportation was entered in your case on June 25, 1953, have you attended any meeting of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.?
"(m) Q. Since the order of supervision was entered on March 4, 1954 have you attended any meeting of any organization other than the singing club?
"(n) Q. Have you addressed any lodges of the Slovene National Benefit Society requesting their aid in your case, since the order of deportation was entered June 25, 1953?
"(o) Q. Have you distributed petitions or leaflets published by the Slovene National Benefit Society seeking aid for you, in your behalf, in your deportation case, since the order of deportation was entered June 25, 1953?
"(p) Q. Since the order of supervision have you attended any meetings or lectures at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois?
"(q) Q. Since the order of supervision was entered against you have you attended any meetings or socials at the Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 North Leavitt Street Chicago?
"(r) Q. Have you attended any movies since your order of supervision was entered at the Cinema Annex, 3210 West Madison Street, Chicago?

"(s) Q. Are you acquainted with an individual named Irving Franklin?
"(t) Q. Are you now a member of the Communist Party of U.S.A.?
"(u) Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Slovene American National Council?
"(v) Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the United Committee of South Slavic Americans?"

*****

Mr. Justice Clark, with whom Mr. Justice Burton joined, dissented in a written opinion.

[Amer. Friends Service Comm.]

42/2A/62

PROPOSAL FOR SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT
April 9, 1956

by Russell Johnson, Staff Member,
American Friends Service Committee, New England Region

I would like to stress before this Subcommittee the urgent need for it to initiate the establishment of a high-level non-partisan commission to undertake immediately a national plan for the reallocation of American economic life when disarmament becomes a reality. We all agree that this reality must ultimately come into being.

In the meantime, our economy has become so involved with the defense establishment that a severe shock, if not complete confusion, would result should the approximately ten million men and forty billion dollars presently devoted to armaments in one form or another be released from that load. Many Americans feel inwardly a real ambivalence about disarmament, because they know that the threat of unemployment is still with us. Witness the alarm in many communities should defense contracts not be forthcoming to local factories.

Furthermore, the Communists have charged that the American economy cannot produce prosperity unless there is armament production to take up the slack in the economy, to utilize that margin of our great productive capacity which consumer demand cannot employ. Before the bar of world public opinion, it is up to us to prove in practice that this charge is untrue. Until we take responsible measures to convince the "uncommitted" nations as well as our own allies, who are increasingly restive about the predominantly military nature of our alliances with them, that we really are prepared to use our great industrial machine for peacetime production and for assistance to other peoples along these lines, the Communist charge of insincerity as to our disarmament efforts will carry weight.

When peace scares can cause a slump in the stockmarket, it is evident that the American people are unprepared to accept the economic consequences of disarmament. It is my hope that the establishment of the commission to make a national plan for the peace-time operation of the American economy would prepare us as we are in no way prepared now to accept disarmament cheerfully and work for it wholeheartedly. And it would further convince the rest of the world that we mean business -- in peacetime as well as in cold or hot war!

L E V I T T O W N C L U B...AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

Feb. 28, 1956

Dear Dr. DuBois,

This is to confirm our conversation over the phone which was held today, concerning youraacceptance of our club's invitation to speak to us at Levittown Hall on Friday, March 16, 1956.

Perhaps a small amount of background on the history of Levittown and our ALP club would be in order. This community has backed us in every attempt to maintain our right to be heard, and to meet in Levittown Hall when Levitt and the Town Board appeased a McCarthyite group and banned our club on the eve of a scheduled meeting at the Hall , in June, 1953.

41-16-117

There were organizations and individuals who stuck their necks out in defending our right of participation in the 4th of July Festival, when the Veterans' Councils attempted to keep us out....and we and our friends won!

There has been going on this past 6 months an attempt to discredit the Supt. of Schools of District 5 in Levittown, by the same McCarthyite groups, because he had the courage of his convictions, and refusdd to remove from the school curriculums the "LONESOME TRAIN", the cantata of Lincoln's funeral train, which I am sure you are familiar with. When a Citizens' Committee was formed to support the Sup . of Schools and the School Board which had voted to support him, red-baiting attempts were made to discredit the Committee, bedause of the ALP's participation in it; the Committee was nevertheless extraordinarily successfu in articulating the support of the community for the continued use of "TH LONESOME TRAIN", even reaching on the one hand, many people who had forgotten the days of FDR, and who were reminded of them by the cantata, and on the other hand, the dubious honor of intimidations, and threatening phone calls, and crank letters. In this struggle the ALP has taken an independent position, and on the occasion of our last meeting (January) when we played the recording, and heard a speaker on the life and times of Lincoln as they relate to our own times, we had an audience of 75, mostly teachers, and including a former school board member, and many people like them, who would at any other time be dead rather than at an ALP meeting for whatever reason. Yes, indeed, times have changed, and the issue is the thing that counts, it seems, and not so much the label.

This, then, is Levittown; a town of working people; who will not be typed, nor will they conform; no, they are an independent lot...right now concerned with the struggle of some of their neighbors, in the Republic Aircraft picket line battles. We have fought Jim-Crow in housing, and in the schools (not as successfully as we would have wished), fought for civil liberties around Levittown Hall, and now for academic freedom in the school systems, and for labor's struggles to advance. And we will welcome you as proudly as we know how. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Rae Reiter

Mrs. Rae Reiter, Chairman
Levittown club, ALP

Ed 4-2842

[Amer. Labor Pty:, Levittown]

N E W S L E T T E R F O R M A R C H , 1956...LEVITTOWN CLUB
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
ED 4-2842

********** ********** ********** ********** ********** ********** *****

H O L D E V E R Y T H I N G!

OUR SCOOP OF THE YEAR! GET TO LEVITTOWN HALL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 8:30 p.m., and bring your older children, your friends and your neighbors... for the rare privilege of seeing and hearing one of the truly great men of history, a legend in his own lifetime, the venerated DR. W.E.B. DU-BOIS! He will speak on "DESEGREGATION & ITS MEANING TO US".

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS: co-founder of the NAACP, Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, Poet, Scholar, Dean of American Letters; Harvard Graduate, 1896, PH.D., Howard and Atlanta Universities, LL.D., Fisk University, LITT.D. Wilburforce University, L.H.D., etc....Fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science, Member of National Institute of Arts and Letters.... Leader in the fight for peace...author of such books as: "Souls of Black Folk", "Dusk of Dawn", "The World and Africa", the recent "IN BATTLE FOR PEACE", and many others...born in Great Barrington, Mass., on Feb. 23, 1868, at the age of 88, HE WILL SPEAK TO US AT LEVITTOWN HALL! WE EXPECT A CROWD TO FILL THE AUDITORIUM...SO GET THERE EARLY...BUT GET THERE.....

ADMISSION: 75¢...PLUS FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR STRIKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES
FREE REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED

********** ********** ********** ********** ********** ********** *****

COUNTY AFFAIRS:

As of March 31, the county offices will no longer be located at 260 Front St., Hempstead. You will be kept up-to-date via newsletter, phone calls and personal visits; for information etc., call your Chairman, Rae REITER, Ed 4-2842; or write to 61 Page Lane, Westbury. Please be ready to contribute whatever you can in sustaining funds, or food, clothing or money for strikers, when we call on you. The ALP has not given you up...don't give up the ALP...The closing of the county office was due mainly to a lack of funds, and does NOT mean the end of the ALP...but a revamping of our setup in the face of changing historical situations after long discussions to which you were all invited...for all local news read the local press, AND THIS NEWS-LETTER...FOR URGENT ACTION READ THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN & KEEP INFORMED & READY TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY FUTURE OR IMMEDIATE ACTIONS NECESSARY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, north or south, PEACE, ECONOMIC SECURITY, AND THE POLITICAL EXPRESSION OF THE GOOD PEOPLE OF THIS AWAKENING LAND! LET YOUR VOICES BE HEARD...THE TIDE IS TURNING...AND OUR PROGRAM is being called for from all sides...

********** ********** ********** ****

AND REMEMBER: FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 8:30;

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS speaks to us.....

PLUS A STRIKER REPRESENTATIVE RIGHT OFF THE PICKET LINES....

41-16-101

18-42-24

(Amer. Labor Pty., Levittown)

P R E S S R E L E A S E March 22, 1956

41-16-101

DEAR EDITOR:

On Friday, March 16, an invited speaker was arbitrarily banned from entering Levittown Hall "even as a guest". The speaker, whose topic was to be the very pertinent one (in Jim-Crow Levittown) of DESEGREGATION & US, was the aged, the very eminently qualified Dr. W.E.B. DUBOIS, internationally known and beloved Negro leader and scholar, co-founder of the NAACP, author and poet; and the sponsors of the meeting was the Levittown club of the American Labor Party. We hereby protest this actionas open censorship, and call on the community to alert itself to this flagrant attack on its civil liberties.

The town officials, and the Joint Board Commissioners have here assumed the right to screen or refuse admittance to Levittown Hall ANY SPEAKER or "guest"! We say this is not only unprecedented, but unConstitutional and unAmerican as well, and they know it! Weare sure that the people of Levittown and Nassau County will see that Freedom of speech and assembly, here under attack, is indivisible, and the right to attend a function at Levittown Hall withour fear of reprisal or the intimidation of "screening" of "guests" is a basic one, and not to be tampered with lightly or with immunity. Choosing a so-called "unpopular" group and speaker as their first victims, the Town officials apparently hoped to keep the community from rising to the defense of the First Amendment...but the people of this, the birthplace of freedm of conscience, the USA, never have and NEVER WILL ACCEPT CENSORSHIP FOR ANY CAUSE!

We repeat what we, and 90% of those opposed to the present code governing the use of Levittown Hall said in 1953: the code itself presents a "clear and present danger" to the civil liberties of the community; it is itself unConstitutional, and would be so ruled in court; it alleges the Attorney-General's lists to supersede the Constitution as a basis for permission to use the Hall. THIS MUST REMAIN A GOVERNMENT OF LAW...NOT OF MEN OR THEIR PREJUDICES!

Since the subject of DESEGREGATION has yet to be openly discussed in Levittown, we challenge ANY group to undertake a public forum, (non-sectarian) as a public service, to replace the banned talk of Dr. DuBois.

In conclusion, we urge all Americans, who recognize that we hang together or we hang seperately, to protest this outrage to the Town Boards of Oyster Bay (Massachusetts at Audrey St., OYB.) and Hempstead (Nix at Front St., Hemp.), to Park Commissioner Thomas Kelly, Iv 9-5000, Town Hall, Hempstead, and to send their protests to the Press; and to urge their own organizations to thoroughly discuss this vital issue and take appropriate action also.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Rae Reiter

Mrs. Rae Reiter, chairman
Levittown club, ALP

Ed 4-2842

[Amer. Labor Pty., Levittown]

TO ALL LEVITTOWN ORGANIZATIONS:

This should be of great interest to you, as a taxpayers' group:

On Friday, March 16th, an invited speaker was arbitrarily banned from entering Levittown Hall "...even as a guest". The speaker, whose topic was to be DESEGREGATION was the aged, the eminently qualified Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, and the meeting sponsered by the Levittown Club of the American Labor Party. We bring this matter to your attention, before the same attempt at censorship happens to you....

The Town officials and Joint Board Commissioners have assumed the right to screen or refuse admittance to Levittown Hall any speaker or "even... a guest"! We saythis is not only unprecedented, but unconstitutional and unAmerican as well! We are sure that you, as we, see this for what it is: a flagrant attack on the basic civil rights of all citizens and their organizations. Freedom of speech and assembly, and the right to attend a function at Levittown Hall without fear of reprisal or intimidation of "screening" is a basic right, not to be tampered with lightly, even if the victim is a part of an "unpopular" group!

We repeat what we said in 1953, as did 90% of those who opposed the code of regulations concerning Levittown Hall: The code is unConstitutional as it now stands, since it bases itself on the Attorney-General's list and not the Constitution itself, as it should. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S LIST MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO SUPERCEDE THE CONSTITUTION...PARTICULARLY THE BILL OF RIGHTS...THIS MUST REMAIN A GOVERNMENT OF LAW, NOT OF MEN AND THEIR PREJUDICES!

4/16/42

We therefore urge that your group take whatever action you deem appropriate after satisfactory discussion on this vital issue. Our own suggestions include protests and resolutions to the Town Boards of Hempstead and Oyster Bay, and to Park Commissioner Thomas Kelly, Front St., Town Hall, Hempstead... IV 9-5000; and copies of your decision to the Press.

In conclusion, we urge for your serious consideration, as a preventive as well as educational measure, the forming of a non-sectarian, all inclusive, much-needed, long-delayed community committee for Constitutional liberties (or some other more appropriate title) with a set-up for both a grievance committee for the community, and a forum for the free, untrammelled discussion of all topics concerning the well-being of our community and nation, such as other communities on Long Island have already successfully formed; such an apparatus would give to Levittown the cohesiveness and voice which it never had, and would be as representative as it would be possible for a community set-up to be! Such a forum group would have to be outside the school district for complete independence...and we suggest the first topic for such a forum be the yet-to-be-discussed, very pertinent one (in this Jim Crow community) of SEGREGATION.

Thank you for your kind attention. May we hear from you as soon as you have reached a decision.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ree Reiter, Chairman
Levittown Club, ALP
61 Page Lane, Westbury, N.Y.

ED 4-2842
3-25-56

[1956?]

AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE
Box 749
LANCASTER, PA.

Editorial Department

JAQUES CATTELL, Editor

42|9|48

Dear Biographee:

When the time came to publish the 9th edition of AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE, we were faced with the problem of the greatly increased number of scientists. After we realized that the directory was becoming much too large to publish in one volume, it was decided to divide the 9th edition into three volumes:

Volume 1, Physical Sciences, published in January, 1955
Volume 2, Biological Sciences, published in October, 1955
Volume 3, Social Sciences, to be published in July, 1956

There has been a strong feeling that the social sciences have not been represented adequately in previous editions of AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE. It has been stated that the DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN SCHOLARS, which is published under the same editorship, has included the biographies of many of those whose fields have been more nearly allied with the sciences than with the humanities. It was decided, therefore, to transfer the biographies of those whose fields belong in the social sciences to the third volume of the 9th edition of AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE. These fields include Anthropology, Economics, Geography, History, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, and Statistics.

Your biography appeared in the second edition of the DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN SCHOLARS. Since your field is one of those selected for inclusion in Volume 3, we are enclosing a clipping of your biography which appeared in that Directory for your corrections and additions. Your prompt attention to this matter will be sincerely appreciated.

We hope you will find it possible to order a copy of Volume 3 of AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE. This Social Science Volume can be a success only if supported by those who are included.

Sincerely yours,

Jaques Cattell

Jaques Cattell, Editor

Copies for the American members of the World Council of Peace.

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, Inc.

For Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union

HOLLAND ROBERTS, President
ROSE ISAAK, General Secretary

90 McALLISTER ST.
San Francisco 2, Calif.
UNderhill 1-3813

25th ANNIVERSARY YEAR March 27, 1956

42/2A/4D

Secretariat of the World Council of Peace
Jean Laffitte, General Secretary
V. Duncan Jones, Secretary
Estate-Haus, Hollwald-Flats 5
Wien IV, Austria

Dear Friends:

The Peace Committee of the American Russian Institute thanks you for your letter of February 22, 1956 in which you ask for comments on peace activities in the United States, particularly in the labor movement.

Your letter indicates in general a good understanding of the nature of the peace movement in the United States and the reasons for its limitations. To add some clarification to your already well drawn analysis, we would make the following points:

In the past American workers for the most part have not seen the relationship between domestic and foreign policy, and whereas they have shown great militancy in struggles on bread and butter issues, they have not trusted themselves to pass judgment on questions of foreign policy. The leadership of the American labor movement, far from encouraging independent thought in the unions on questions of foreign policy, has overwhelmingly supported government policies, in some cases the policies of the most reactionary, pro-war sections of the government.

Another influence on the labor movement, as well as on the whole American public leading to inertia, fear and silence on matters of peace and war, was the government campaign spearheaded by such men as Senators McCarthy, Eastland, Knowland and McCarran against progressives and liberals in all phases of American life.

However, with the general revulsion against the Korean war among all sections of the people, with the growing realization of the meaning of atomic warfare, with the routing of McCarthy and the revulsion against his tactics, peace demands began to find expression in the labor movement. While there is no organized peace movement either in the labor unions or in the country as a whole, union leaders and publications have begun to take a more positive stand on peace issues, particularly since Geneva. So we have Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, asking, "Why can't we have full employment in peacetime? What good is a higher wage if our great cities are in ashes?" This is a new and encouraging approach as top AFL and CIO leaders in the past have for the most part supported pro-war policies on the basis that big armaments programs mean jobs. This attitude affected many workers. We also find George Meany, AFL-CIO president, now being criticized by some unions for aggressively insisting that coexistence with the USSR is impossible. The flood of protests against Universal Military Training

coming in from all sections of the American public as well as labor unions caused many members of Congress to oppose the bill and forced its modification. Some unions have taken a stand against preventive war and for general disarmament.

Unorganized as peace sentiment is in the United States, tens of thousands of Americans have expressed themselves individually or through their church groups, women's organizations, Parent Teachers organizations, student and youth groups, to such an extent that Harold Stassen, President Eisenhower's special assistant for disarmament, told the National Parent Teachers Association Convention in Chicago on May 25: "Americans do want peace. My office has been deluged with mail, revealing dramatically that people from every walk of life are thinking about, writing about and talking about peace. The American people believe something can be done about the current arms race for military supremacy."

On occassion when there has been a real opportunity for organized action for peace, the American people have taken it. For instance, on the 10th anniversary of the birth of the United Nations in San Francisco, fifteen thousand people attended a festival of faith which was organized through the local churches. The meeting was a tremendous demonstration for peace and represents not a spirit local to San Francisco, but the kind of a thing that could have taken place in any section of the United States.

We believe the following developments indicate the great growth of peace sentiment in the United States: The joy with which the American people greeted the meeting at Geneva, the reception they gave the Soviet farmers, artists and other visitors, their outspoken approval of the principle of co-existence. Government leaders are being forced to take cognizance of this development. Eisenhower, for instance, is pledged to run on a program of "peace and prosperity". An article published recently in "Life" magazine revealing Dulles' foreign policy as a "brink of war" policy by his own admission, aroused such national indignation that democratic party leaders found it politically expedient to rush into the press to denounce it. In the democratic primaries Stevenson is being badly beaten by the candidate, Kefauver, who is more outspoken on peace and civil liberties. The California State Convention of the Democratic Party recently took a strong and forthright stand on peace and civil rights. People in general are less apprehensive and more articulate in expressing their peace sentiments. In our organization, the American Russian Institute, there has been a steady growth in the last three years, steadily increasing in tempo. There has been an increase in inquiries from schools and students for information on the Soviet Union and cultural exchange.

A real grass roots peace movement when it is organized will have to be based in the broad people's organizations...churches, labor unions, women's and students' groups, democratic clubs, etc. It cannot be organized as a left movement or by the left, although it will include in it articulate voices from the left. Although such an organization representing a genuine cross section of the American people has not yet crystallized, the elements of such a movement are here and the picture is a hopeful and optimistic one.

We hope this brief analysis will be of some service to you. Our very best wishes to you in your great work.

Sincerely,

(Signed) William Berke, Chairman,
Peace Committee

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, Inc.
For Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union

HOLLAND ROBERTS, President
ROSE ISAAK, General Secretary

90 McALLISTER ST.
San Francisco 2, Calif.
UNderhill 1-3813

25th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

April 9, 1956

Dear Shirley Graham —

Will you send us as soon as you can greetings to be presented at our Twenty Fifth Anniversary Celebration here at the American Russian Institute on Friday, May 18th?

We are planning to present them in some suitable form at the meeting and will need time to prepare the material.

You know the work of the Institute and its twenty-five years of continuous activity in building inter-cultural relations and friendship with the Soviet Union. I know you will understand the great potentialities of work such as ours in this critical period of the big turn to peace.

Every good wish,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts

4/10/11

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, Inc.
For Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union

HOLLAND ROBERTS, President
ROSE ISAAK, General Secretary

90 McALLISTER ST.
San Francisco 2, Calif.
UNderhill 1-3813

25th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

April 9, 1956

Dear Dr. DuBois

Will you send us as soon as you can greetings to be presented at our Twenty Fifth Anniversary Celebration here at the American Russian Institute on Friday, May 18th?

We are planning to present them in some suitable form at the meeting and will need time to prepare the material.

You know the work of the Institute and its twenty-five years of continuous activity in building inter-cultural relations and friendship with the Soviet Union. I know you will understand the great potentialities of work such as ours in this critical period of the big turn to peace.

Every good wish,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts

H/10h/3

Career request

The American Socialist

A Monthly Publication

863 BROADWAY · NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
WAtkins 9-7739

41-16-17

January 5, 1956

W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn, 2, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Of the two subjects you mention, "The American Negro in the campaign of 1956" is preferable. But the other would be acceptable as well.

Our deadline for any issue is the 13th or 14th of the preceding month, but copy may come in as late as the 17th providing we know in advance we are getting it and what its approximate length will be.

Very Respectfully,

Harry Braverman

Harry Braverman

41-16-14

41-16-15

The American Socialist

A Monthly Publication

[redacted] BROADWAY · NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
857 BROADWAY
WAtkins 9-7739

February 28, 1956

W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I enclose a copy of a letter received by us for publication on our letters page. Should you wish to write a brief reply, we will publish it following the letter. It should reach us within two weeks.

Should you have any further ideas for any articles you think might be worthwhile for us within the next months, we would appreciate hearing from you about it.

Respectfully,

Harry Braverman

Harry Braverman

enc.

357

[ENC]

C
o
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41-16-15

February 25, 1956

Editor
The American Socialist
863 Broadway
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

One of Dr. DuBois's false statements in his article on "Negro Voters Face 1956" demonstrates how this ex-leader of the Negro people is completely out of touch with the current scene. He wrote: "Probably nine-tenths of the Negro vote went to Eisenhower." The fact is that Negro districts across the nation gave Stevenson their support by a 3-1 margin. Negro neighborhoods in New York went 77% for Adlai, in Detroit 91%, in Denver 81%, in Philadelphia 70%, in New Orleans 80%, etc. Some people might find in Dr. DuBois's misleading picture of the Negro people a peculiar sort of mistrust and rejection.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ralph Lord Roy

[Amer. Socialist]

March 1, 1956

Mr. Harry Braverman
c/o The American Socialist
857 Broadway
New York City

41-16-16

My dear Mr. Braverman:

Enclosed is a reply to Ralph Lord Roy.

My statement that "Probably nine-tenths of the Negro vote went to Eisenhower" in 1952 was doubtless too sweeping. I based my conclusion on the general attitude of the Negro press, and on the fact that Stevenson appealed more to the white Southerner than to the Negro. I forgot that in certain centers of Negro population, Negro candidates appeared on the Democratic ticket. In Chicago, Detroit, and New York, they were elected by decisive majorities, and this fact was doubtless reflected in the Presidential vote. I am still convinced that a large majority of the Negro vote in general was cast for Eisenhower, but of course there are no exact statistics.

However, the division of the Negro vote between Democrats and Republicans in 1952 has little concern with my main thesis, and that is, that in either case the Negro voted for war, monopoly, and the rule of wealth, instead of for peace, socialization of wealth, and democracy. Perhaps I should have made this argument clearer.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. B. Du BOIS